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ABSTRACT

The Aboriginal Language Standardisation (ALS) Project's task is to develop quality literacy materials in order to help preserve aboriginal languages of Canada. The Canadian Assembly of First Nations, a group of tribal leaders, recently called for the establishment of standards for written and oral languages by approving terminology, developing dictionaries, and approving standard orthographies. This report explains why this task of language preservation through standardization was undertaken, previous examples and precedents in this field, and why it is important that this task be undertaken. Thirty-eight of 45 pages are devoted to 11 appendices with the following titles: "Aboriginal Language Standardisation Co-Sponsorship Agreements"; "Aboriginal Language Standardisation Tasks"; "Aboriginal Language Standardisation Project Task Timeline"; "The Algonkian Language Family"; "The Iroquoian Language Family"; "Aboriginal Languages and First Nations of Ontario"; "First Nations and Languages of Origin"; "Aboriginal Language Training Provided in Native LBS Agencies, 2000"; "Centres for the Study of Aboriginal Languages, 2000"; "Lists of Schools in Ontario Offering Aboriginal Languages as a Regular Subject, 1998"; "Ontario School Boards with Native Languages as a Second Language (Elementary and Secondary), 1998"; and "Aboriginal Languages Taught in Schools on First Nations Territories in Ontario, 2000." (KFT)

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Literacy Ontario

Aboriginal Language Standardisation Project

Progress Report 2000

Literacy and Basic Skills Section
Workplace Preparation Branch
Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

Ontario

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ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE STANDARDISATION PROJECT

PROGRESS REPORT 2000

Literacy and Basic Skills Section
Workplace Preparation Branch
Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

April 2000

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THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE STANDARDISATION PROJECT

Few of the Aboriginal languages native to Ontario had a commonly accepted literary form until recently. Language standardisation is a prerequisite to the development of quality materials and avoiding the fragmentation of Aboriginal languages. The Assembly of First Nations recently called for "establishing standards for the written and oral languages by approving terminology, developing dictionaries, and approving standard orthographies." The Project is intended to support this goal.

While many people assume that Aboriginal languages are strictly oral, writing systems exist for all of Ontario's thirteen languages. However, most languages had more than one writing system. For example, Anishinaabemowin uses two completely different writing systems, Roman and Syllabic. Aboriginal people are seeking to define and implement culturally appropriate curriculum and teaching methods in order to promote literacy in Aboriginal languages as well as in French and English.

In 1993, the Literacy and Basic Skills Section supported a multi-year proposal for Aboriginal language standardisation. In 1997, the ALS Project completed its funding for language activities. The Aboriginal Language Standardisation (ALS) Project had two streams. Stream A supported language conferences to establish consensus within an entire community regarding a standard written script and orthography.

Stream B was for Aboriginal languages which required the development of modern dictionaries and grammars in order to promote standardisation. In Stream B, the Ontario Government, in co-operation with Ontario linguists, Elders, Aboriginal language specialists and teachers, translators as well as Aboriginal community organisations, co-sponsored the preparation and publication of dictionaries and grammars as the foundation for standard, literary languages.

A bilingual **dictionary** offers the following information:

- spelling (including variants);
- pronunciation (using some type of phonetic transcription);
- inflections (such as plurals of nouns or the past tense of verbs);
- parts of speech (such as noun and verb);
- the equivalent word or phrase in another language;
- usages (indicating whether a word is archaic or informal or limited to a specific territory); and
- etymology (the history of a word).

Bilingual dictionaries are written in two languages. They are intended for non-native speakers of a language and offer the equivalent words or phases of one language in another. They often contain some grammatical information as well as background material.

A reference grammar discusses:

- syntax (the ways in which words are combined);
- morphology (the internal structure of words);
- word formation (how words are made from more basic elements);
- phonetics (possible sounds and sound patterns);
- phonology (distinctive sounds and sound patterns);
- orthography (spelling conventions);
- vocabulary;
- semantics (the meanings of words and sentences); and
- pragmatics (the interpretation of utterances).

A reference grammar is intended for consultation. It is not meant to be read or studied from beginning to end. A distinction is often made between descriptive grammar and prescriptive grammar. Descriptive grammar **describes** the rules of a language, showing what actually occurs. Prescriptive grammar **guides** readers as to what is correct or incorrect. Many grammars contain both descriptive and prescriptive approaches. Within Ontario's Native community, Elders have strong views about what is proper or improper. Most Aboriginal communities are guided by the opinions of Elders regarding language. A distinction is also made between formal grammars and functional grammars. Formal grammars describe the formal rules and structure of a language. Functional grammars also relate how a language is used in communication, discussing style and social roles.

What is Aboriginal Language Standardisation?

The Aboriginal Language Standardisation (ALS) Project is an example of language planning. The aim of this planning was to achieve a standard script and orthography for all of the thirteen Aboriginal languages present in Ontario. The ALS Project was not unique: there are numerous precedents.

In North America, two important examples of planning for Native language promotion and preservation come from Alaska and Greenland. In Alaska, the state legislature passed the Bilingual Education Act, 1972, which established the Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks. The Center has developed an extensive program for preserving and teaching the Aboriginal languages. By now, good writing systems have been developed for all Alaska native languages and books have been printed in most of them.

In Greenland, the Landsräd (legislative assembly) officially adopted a radically reformed orthography in 1973, beginning a process of making Greenlandic - closely related to the language spoken by Canada's Inuit peoples - fully capable of assuming the role of an official language.

Elsewhere, Australia and New Zealand have developed policies and practices which aim at giving a foundation for Aboriginal languages to develop.

Aboriginal Language Standardisation Achievements

Three language conferences were funded through the Aboriginal Language Standardisation (ALS) Project:

- the Mohawk Language Standardisation Conference took place in August 1993 at Tyendinaga,
- the Omushkego Syllabic Orthography Conference established a standard writing system for Ontario Cree and took place February 1996 at Moose Factory; and
- the International Anishinaabemowin Standardisation Conference established a common script for the largest language of the Ojibway language group and took place in August 1996 in Toronto.

The Project also supported a seminar to establish Algonkian Reference Materials Guidelines. This seminar took place in Thunder Bay and was attended by linguists working on Algonkian language projects sponsored under ALS as well as members from the Algonkian language communities.

In addition, the Project has funded 10 language activities, which will lead to bilingual dictionaries and reference grammars in Anihshininiimowin, Cayuga, Ontario Cree, Delaware, Mohawk, Nishnaabemwin, Oneida, Onondaga, Potawatomi, Seneca, and Tuscarora.

A map showing the First Nations and their languages of origin was developed in 1996 and is available from Publications Ontario. In addition, a tool for assessing language knowledge at the community level was developed.

To date, the University of Toronto Press has produced two ALS publications, the **Delaware-English, English-Delaware Dictionary** by John O'Meara and the **Tuscarora/English, English/Tuscarora Dictionary** by Blair Rudes. The next publications to be available will be the Anihshininiimowin dictionary by John Nichols, the Cayuga dictionary by Carrie Dyck, the Delaware grammar by John O'Meara, Nishnaabemwin grammar by Randy Valentine, and the Oneida dictionary by Karen Michaelson.

How many Native languages exist in Ontario?

Ontario's languages

Given the confusion within the field over the terms "language family," "language group," "language," and "dialect," at the beginning the ALS Project had to decide what were the languages existing in Ontario. The Project identified two language families and 13 languages (not dialects) which were still present in Ontario. The two language families are Algonkian and Iroquoian. There are seven Algonkian languages and six Iroquoian languages in Ontario.

The thirteen languages are:

Algonkian	Iroquoian
Anihshininiimowin* (Oji-Cree; Severn Ojibway)	Cayuga
Anishinaabemowin* (Northern Ojibway)	Mohawk
Algonquin	Oneida
Ontario Cree	Onondaga
Delaware	Seneca
Nishnaabemwin* (Southern Ojibway)	Tuscarora
Potawatomi	

* Anihshininiimowin, Anishinaabemowin, and Nishnaabemwin are all members of the Ojibway language group, a subdivision of the Algonkian language family. Although these three languages are sometimes treated as a single language, Ojibway, it was found in practice that the different writing systems and historical development of these three languages meant that the same curriculum materials could not be used in them. As a result, it was decided to treat Ojibway as a language group composed of three distinct languages.

Languages and Dialects

The Project reinforces this framework of 13 languages by supporting work with whole languages. Although linguists have devoted much attention to the individual dialects of these languages, little work has been spent on defining the languages themselves. For that reason, the Project has focused on whole languages, not dialects.

Is a language simply the sum of its dialects? This question is not easily answered. Many linguists feel that the whole language cannot be studied until all of its dialects have been mapped. In normal practice, however, most languages have many dialects and many of these dialects have not been documented. For example, English has probably thousands of dialects and yet there were dictionaries of standard English long before some English dialects were documented. Of course, most European languages had a political centre where the dialect became the accepted standard.

Few North American languages experienced a similar development, although Mohawk may be close. In the Mohawk language, there were dialects but they were not far apart and were mutually understood. Kahnawatake developed a script and orthography in the 1970s as well as a curriculum and immersion school in the 1980s. Its lead was followed by other Mohawk territories and its orthography became the basis for the standard accepted by the Mohawk people at the Mohawk Language Standardisation Conference held at Tyendinaga in August 1993.

Although most of the linguistic work which has been accomplished in Ontario's Native languages has been on various dialects, there is still much work to be done in this field. On the other hand, linguists are running out of time as mother tongue speakers pass away: dialects and languages become endangered or extinct. Clearly compromises are in order.

Linguists cannot fully document every dialect of all 13 languages before developing dictionaries and reference grammars of each language. On the other hand, these

activities offer an opportunity to collect as much vocabulary as possible and to document the different forms of a language. Realities of time and money dictate the need for a difficult balance between documenting dialects and developing the basic reference tools for language development, tools which inevitably set the future standards for what is acceptable usage in a language.

The Language Continuum and the Reserve system

Only three hundred years ago, Aboriginal languages were spoken throughout the territory now occupied by Ontario. Although there were differences across this wide expanse, the changes from one region to another were gradual, resulting in a language continuum. For example, although neighbouring regions might speak a slightly different form or dialect of Ojibway or Cree, the differences were not so great as to impede communication. However, as a speaker moved beyond neighbouring regions, the dialects became more difficult to understand. Finally, the distances between regions - and dialects - became so great that understanding between far removed dialects became a problem for mutual understanding. A Chippewa from Southern Ontario would find it impossible to understand an Oji-Cree from the Severn river valley of Northwestern Ontario, even though the languages they spoke were related.

This language continuum broke down under the influence of the reserve system introduced in the nineteenth century. From a huge swath of territory where a language continuum existed (Ojibway, Cree), the Native languages were constrained by a system of reserves or First Nations territories. These "islands" of Native territory were often widely separated and the dialects began to move apart more quickly without the influence of close, neighbouring dialects to balance development.

Although this geographic comparison can only be treated as a metaphor, the implications for Ontario's Aboriginal languages are clear:

1. Changes in language are occurring quickly.

2. Survival in any one territory is difficult because survival is based on a small and often elderly population.

3. Extinction is occuring. For example, based on demographic projects, within a generation all Iroquoian languages but Mohawk will be gone, not only from Ontario but from the planet.

ALS tries to re-establish the previous language continuum through a new consciousness and new links across the communities, such as conferences. At the three standardisation conferences which have taken place, all First Nations with a common language of origin were invited and many were represented, even when that language was no longer spoken in that territory.

Language is basic to culture and the promotion of a common, literary form of a language provides an important tool for preserving and promoting a common culture. These conferences have permitted participants to look beyond a particular First Nations territory. Conference participants recognise that their culture is not limited to a reserve

but extends to a wide region, that language does not "belong" to a particular group but is shared throughout a common culture. Language gives a new basis to nationhood.

CONCLUSION

The Aboriginal Language Standardisation (ALS) Project presents a unique opportunity to lay the foundations for effective materials development in a standard, literary form for Ontario's Aboriginal languages. This standardisation will ensure that the tools used in educational programs will be accessible and useful to all people learning to read and write these languages, whether a mother-tongue speaker or second-language learners.

The partnership between the Ontario government and Native co-sponsors has provided the foundation for a new stage in Native language development.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Aboriginal Language Standardisation Co-Sponsorship Agreements

Stream A	Stream B
1. Mohawk Conference	1. Delaware dictionary and grammar
2. Anishnaabemowin Conference	2. Anihshininiimowin grammar
3. Ontario Cree Conference	3. Nishnaabemwin grammar
	4.(1) Cayuga dictionary and grammar
	4.(2) Potowatomi dictionary and grammar
	5. Oneida dictionary and grammar
	6. Onondaga dictionary and grammar
	7. Anihshininiimowin dictionary
	8. Tuscarora dictionary and grammar
	9. Mohawk dictionary and grammar
	10. Seneca dictionary and grammar
	11. Ontario Cree dictionary and grammar
	12. Nishnaabemwin dictionary
	13. Anihshininiimowin text data base
	14. Anishinaabemowin bilingual dictionary and grammar

ALS Co-Sponsorship Agreements

Language:	Mohawk
Project: A-1	Mohawk Language Standardisation Conference
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on 2 February 1993
Co-sponsor:	Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory; Mohawk Council of Ahkwesàhsne; Wahta Mohawk First Nation; and Six Nations of the Grand River
Project Co-ordinator:	Dorothy Lazore, Ahkwesàhsne, Ontario
Government Commitment:	$103,000 (MET) also CTR - $5,000 and CIT - $10,000
Expected Date of Completion:	Conference held from 9 to 10 August 1993 in Tyendinaga
Status:	Bilingual conference report published in 1997 and distributed to participants

Language:	Anishnaabemowin
Project: A-2	Anishinaabemowin Standardisation Conference
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed on 13 February 1995
Co-sponsor:	Lac Seul First Nation
Project Co-ordinator:	Pat Ningewance, Lac Seul First Nation, Ontario
Government Commitment:	$250,000
Expected Date of Completion:	Conference took place from 8 to 10 August 1996 in Toronto
Status:	Bilingual conference report published in 1999 and distributed to participants

Language:	Ontario Cree
Project: A-3	Omushkego Syllabic Conference
Date:	15 May 1995
Co-sponsor:	Mushkegowuk Council, Moose Factory
Project Co-ordinator:	Greg Spence, Mushkegowuk Council Moose Factory, Ontario kalequa@mushkegowuk.ca
Government Commitment:	$199,661
Expected Date of Completion:	Conference held from 27 to 29 February 1996 in Moose Factory
Status:	Bilingual conference report published in 1977 and distibuted to participants

Language:	Delaware
Project: B-1	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed 4 March 1993
Co-sponsor:	Delaware Nation Council and Lakehead University
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. John O'Meara, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario
Government Commitment:	$112,200
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary - 31 May 1994; Grammar - June 2000 Texts - October 2000
Status:	Dictionary published by University of Toronto Press in 1996 Grammar to be published by University of Toronto Press in 2000

Language:	Anihshininiimowin (Oji-Cree)
Project: B-2 B-7	Bilingual Dictionary Reference Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed 9 March 1993 Co-sponsorship agreement signed 21 February 1994
Co-sponsor:	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council (NNEC) and Slate Falls District Area School Board
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. John Nichols, University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba jnichol@cc.umanitoba.ca
Government Commitment:	Dictionary: $50,000 Grammar: $84,150
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary: May 2000 Grammar: May 2000
Status:	Dictionary: Submitted to University of Toronto Press, May 2000 Grammar: To be submitted to University of Toronto Press

Language:	Nishnaabemwin (Southern Objibway)
Project: B-3	Reference Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on 17 December 1993
Co-sponsor:	Walpole Island First Nation
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. Randy Valentine, University of Wisconsin at Madison jrvalent@facstaff.wisc.edu
Government Commitment:	$51,700
Expected Date of Completion:	December 31, 1997
Status:	Grammar to be published by University of Toronto Press in 2000

Language:	Cayuga
Project: B-4-1	Bilingual Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed February 11, 1997
Co-sponsor:	Sweetgrass First Nations Language Council, Inc.
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. Carrie Dyck, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland cdyck@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
Government Commitment:	$43,200
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary - December 2000 Grammar - December 2001
Status:	Dictionary: Submitted to University of Toronto Press in August 2000 Grammar: To be submitted to University of Toronto Press in December 2001

Language:	Potawatomi
Project: B-4-2	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on 3 November 1993
Co-sponsor:	Walpole Island First Nation, Ontario
Project Co-ordinator:	Laura Buszard-Welsher, Linguistic Researcher, Walnut Creek, Carlifornia lbbwelch@well.com
Government Commitment:	$45,000
Expected Date of Completion:	December 2002
Status:	Agreement signed between Walpole Island and Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan Grammar currently being written Dictionary entries being verified

Language:	Oneida
Project: B-5	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed 3 December 1994
Co-sponsor:	Onyota'a:ka First Nation
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. Karin Michelson, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. kmich@acsu.buffalo.edu
Government Commitment:	$68,200
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary: January 2000 Grammar: January 2001
Status:	Dictionary: Submitted to University of Toronto Press, April 2000. Draft of grammar is almost complete; revisions being made

Language:	Onondaga
Project: B-6	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed 23 January 1995
Co-sponsor:	Six Nations of the Grand River and Woodland Cultural Centre
Project Co-ordinator:	Dr. Hanni Woodbury, Hannover, New Hampshire hanni.woodbury@valley.net
Government Commitment:	$94,600
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary: December 2000 Grammar: December 2001
Status:	Editing and verifying dictionary entries and proofreading

Language:	Tuscarora
Project: B-8	Dictionary and Reference Grammar
Date:	8 May 1995
Co-sponsor:	Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford
Project Co-ordinator:	Dr. Blair Rudes BArudes@email.uncc.edu
Government Commitment:	$95,425
Expected Date of Completion:	30 June 1998
Status:	Dictionary published by University of Toronto Press in 1999. Reference Grammar - field work under way.

Language:	Mohawk
Project: B-9	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	7 July 1995
Co-sponsor:	Mohawk Council of Ahkwesàhsne, the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, the Wáhta Mohawk First Nation, and Six Nations of the Grand River
Project Co-ordinator:	Dan Thompson, Ahkwesàhsne Curriculum Development Centre, Cornwall danthompson@glen.-net.ca Linguist: Prof. Marianne Mithun, University of California at Santa Barbara mithun@humanitas.ucsb.edu
Government Commitment:	$124,400
Expected Date of Completion:	31 December 2000
Status:	Field work underway

Language:	Seneca
Project: B-10	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on October 31, 1996
Co-sponsor:	Niagara Regional Native Centre
Project Co-ordinator:	Wallace Chafe, Department of Linguistics, University of California at Santa Barbara chafe@humanitas.ucsb.edu
Government Commitment:	$81,125
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary : 31 December 2001 Reference Grammer 31 December 2002
Status:	Entering material from collected texts

Language:	Ontario Cree
Project: B-11	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	21 February 1996
Co-sponsor:	Mushkegowuk Council, Moose Factory
Project Co-ordinator:	Greg Spence, Mushkegowuk Council kalequa@mushkegowuk.ca Linguist: Marguerite McKenzie, Memorial University, St. John's mmackenzie@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
Government Commitment:	$161,114
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary - 30 June 2001 Reference Grammar - 30 June 2003
Status:	Inputting lexical items into database; compiling grammatical structures

Language:	Nishnaabemwin
Project: B-12	Dictionary
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on October 2,1996
Co-sponsor:	Kenjgewin Teg Educational Institute, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Project Co-ordinator:	Mary Ann Corbière, University of Sudbury m..corbiere@sympatico.ca
Government Commitment:	$58,700
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary June 30, 2001
Status:	Database has been developed; data is being entered on an ongoing basis

Language:	Anihshininiimowin
Project: B-13	Text Database
Date:	Co-sponsorship Agreement signed on 27 January 1997
Co-sponsor:	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council, the Slate Falls District Area School Board and Lakehead University
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. John O'Meara, Faculty of Education, Lakehead University
Government Commitment:	$224,057
Expected Date of Completion:	December 31, 2000
Status:	Transcribing data from texts

Language:	Anishnaabemowin
Project: B-14	Dictionary and Grammar
Date:	Co-sponsorship agreement signed February 27, 1997
Co-sponsor:	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council, and Lakehead University
Project Co-ordinator:	Prof. John O'Meara, Faculty of Education, Lakehead University
Government Commitment:	$ 227,700
Expected Date of Completion:	Dictionary- December 31, 2001 Grammer- December 31, 2003
Status:	Field work under way

Appendix 2: Aboriginal Language Standardisation Tasks

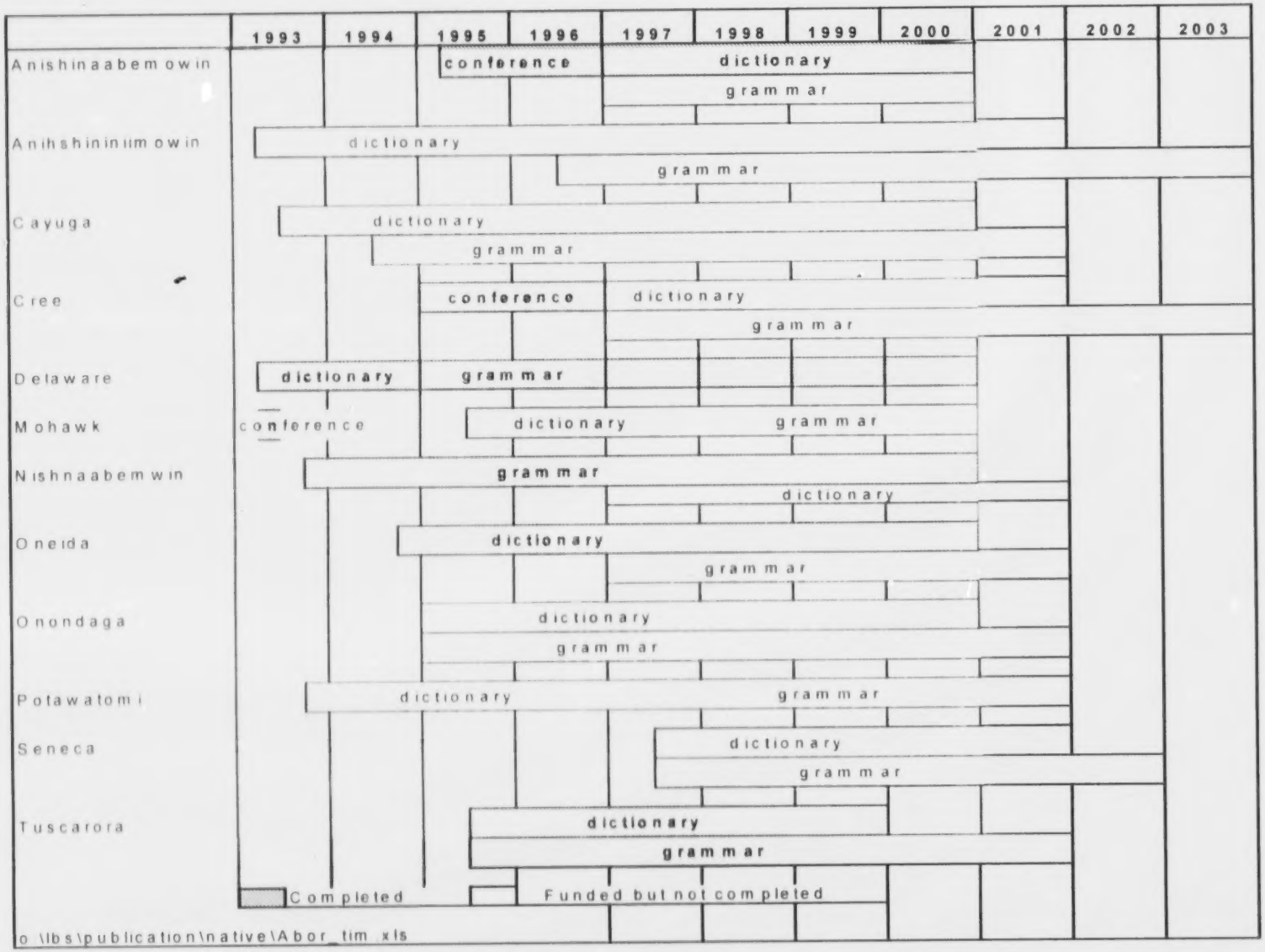
Languages	Standardisation Conference	Dictionary	Grammar	Materials Development	Terminology Committee
Anihshininiimowin		✓	●		
Anishinaabemowin	✓	●	●		
Cayuga		●	●		
Cree	✓	●	●		
Delaware		✓	✓	●	
Mohawk	✓	●	●		
Nishnaabemwin		●	✓		
Oneida		✓	●		
Onondaga		●	●		
Potawatomi		●	●		
Seneca		●	●		
Tuscarora		●	●		

✓ **Completed** ● **Funded**

31

30

Appendix 3: Aboriginal Language Standardisation Project Task Timeline



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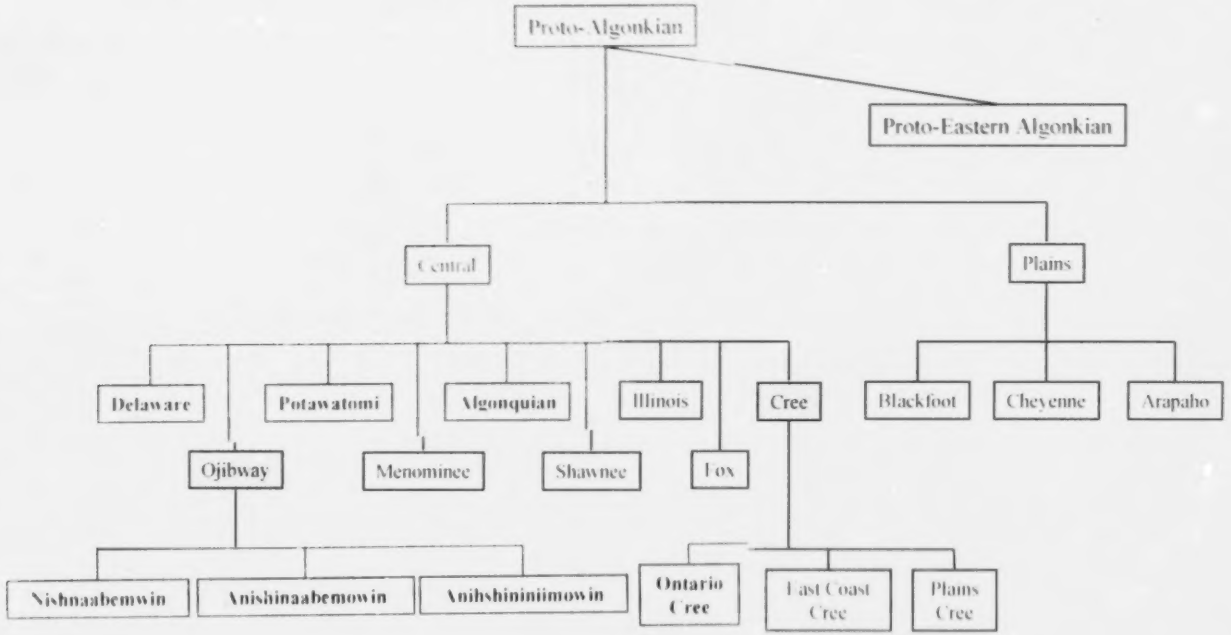
Appendix 4: The Algonkian Language Family

The Algonkian Language Family



Ontario languages are noted in bold typeface

Based on Ives Godard, "Eastern Algonquian Languages", *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15 (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute, 1978), p. 70.

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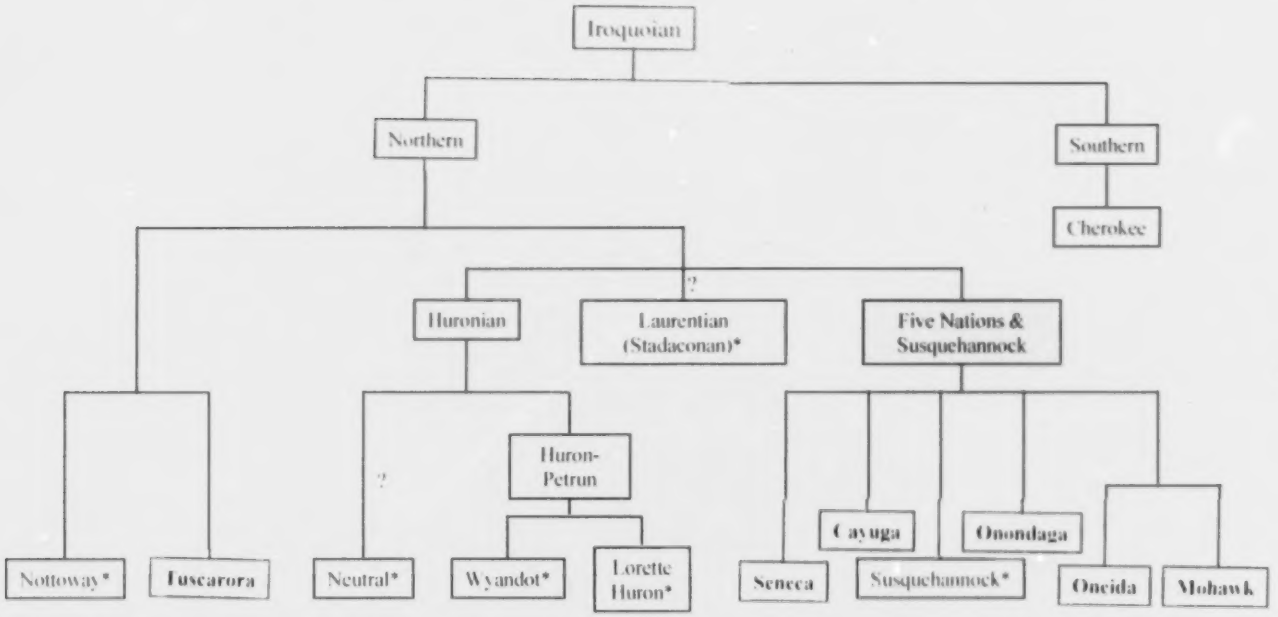
Appendix 4: The Iroquoian Language Family

The Iroquoian Language Family



Ontario languages are noted in bold typeface

*extinct

Based on Floyd G. Lounsbury, "Iroquoian Languages", *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute, 1978), p. 336.

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Appendix 5: Aboriginal Languages and First Nations of Ontario

	First Nation [1]	Population [2]	Aboriginal Languages Spoken [3]
1.	Alderville	239	Nishnaabemwin
2.	Aroland	285	Anishinaabemowin
3.	Attawapiskat	1,128	Cree
4.	Bearskin Lake	417	Anihshiniimowin
5.	Beausoleil	554	Nishnaabemwin
6.	Beaverhouse	200	Anishinaabemowin
7.	Big Grassy	163	Anishinaabemowin
8.	Big Island	61	Anishinaabemowin
9.	Big Trout	830	Anihshiniimowin
10.	Brunswick House	114	Anishinaabemowin
11.	Caldwell	167	Potowatomi
12.	Cat Lake	426	Anishinaabemowin
13.	Chapleau Cree	223	Cree
14.	Chapleau Ojibway	25	Nishnaabemwin
15.	Chippewas of Georgina Island	142	Nishnaabemwin
16.	Chippewas of Kettle & Stony Point	798	Nishnaabemwin, Potawatomi
17.	Chippewas of Nawash	607	Nishnaabemwin, Potawatomi
18.	Chippewas of Rama	442	Nishnaabemwin
19.	Chippewas of Sarnia	605	Nishnaabemwin, Potawatomi
20.	Chippewas of Saugeen	651	Nishnaabemwin
21.	Chippewas of The Thames	778	Nishnaabemwin
22.	Cockburn Island	75	Nishnaabemwin
23.	Constance Lake	730	Cree
24.	Couchiching	458	Anishinaabemowin
25.	Curve Lake	751	Nishnaabemwin
26.	Dalles	24	Anishinaabemowin
27.	Deer Lake	585	Anihshiniimowin
28.	Delaware of the Thames (Moravian)	360	Delaware
29.	Dokis	183	Anishinaabemowin
30.	Eabametoong (Fort Hope)	813	Anishinaabemowin
31.	Eagle Lake	159	Anishinaabemowin
32.	Fort Albany	850	Cree

APPENDIX 5

	First Nation [1]	Population [2]	Aboriginal Languages Spoken [3]
33.	Fort Severn	305	Cree
34.	Fort William	506	Anishinaabemowin
35.	Garden River	901	Anishinaabemowin
36.	Ginoogaming	179	Anishinaabemowin
37.	Golden Lake, Algonquins of	329	Algonquin
38.	Grassy Narrows	525	Anishinaabemowin
39.	Gull Bay	336	Anishinaabemowin
40.	Henvey Inlet	135	Anishinaabemowin
41.	Hornepayne	128	Anishinaabemowin
42.	Kasabonika Lake	527	Anihshiniimowin
43.	Kashechewan	1,180	Cree
44.	Kee Way Win	392	Anihshiniimowin
45.	Kingfisher Lake	313	Anihshiniimowin
46.	Lac Des Milles Lacs	344	Anishinaabemowin
47.	Lac La Croix	235	Anishinaabemowin
48.	Lac Seul	603	Anishinaabemowin
49.	Lake Nipigon Ojibway	115	Anishinaabemowin
50.	Lansdowne House	222	Anishinaabemowin
51.	Long Lake #58	321	Anishinaabemowin
52.	MacDowell Lake	17	Anihshiniimowin
53.	Magnetawan	49	Anishinaabemowin
54.	Marten Falls (Ogoki Post)	201	Anishinaabemowin
55.	Matachewan	55	Anishinaabemowin
56.	Mattagami	116	Anishinaabemowin
57.	Michipicoten	52	Anishinaabemowin
58.	Mississauga #8	364	Anishinaabemowin
59.	Mississauga of the New Credit	627	Nishnaabemwin
60.	Mississauga of Scugog	21	Nishnaabemwin
61.	Mocreebec Indian Government	950	Cree
62.	Mohawk Council of Ahkwesahsne	8,500	Mohawk
63.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte (Tyendinaga)	1,831	Mohawk
64.	Moose Deer Point	88	Nishnaabemwin
65.	Moose Factory	1,214	Cree
66.	Munsee-Delaware	143	Delaware
67.	Muskrat Dam	220	Anihshiniimowin
68.	Naicatchewenin	186	Anishinaabemowin

	First Nation [1]	Population [2]	Aboriginal Languages Spoken [3]
69.	New Osnaburgh	728	Anishinaabemowin
70.	New Post	145	Cree
71.	New Slate Falls	98	Anishinaabemowin
72.	Nibinamik (Summer Beaver)	283	Anishinaabemowin
73.	Nicickousemenecaning	96	Anishinaabemowin
74.	Nipissing	539	Anishinaabemowin
75.	North Caribou Lake	577	Anihshiniimowin
76.	North Spirit Lake	218	Anihshiniimowin
77.	Northwest Angle No. 33	131	Anishinaabemowin
78.	Northwest Angle No. 37	87	Anishinaabemowin
79.	Ojibways of Batchewana	446	Anishinaabemowin
80.	Ojibways of Hiawatha	139	Nishnaabemwin
81.	Ojibways of Onegaming	252	Anishinaabemowin
82.	Ojibways of Pic River	378	Anishinaabemowin
83.	Ojibways of Walpole Island	1,829	Nishnaabemwin, Potawatomi
84.	Onye'A:KA (Oneida Nation of the Thames)	1,598	Oneida
85.	Pays Plat	78	Anishinaabemowin
86.	Pic Mobert	292	Anishinaabemowin
87.	Pikangikum	1,377	Anishinaabemowin
88.	Poplar Hill	233	Anishinaabemowin
89.	Rainy River	229	Anishinaabemowin
90.	Red Rock (Lake Helen)	193	Anishinaabemowin
91.	Rocky Bay	240	Anishinaabemowin
92.	Sachigo Lake	364	Anihshiniimowin
93.	Sagamok Anishnawbek (Spanish River)	993	Anishinaabemowin
94.	Sandpoint	107	Anishinaabemowin
95.	Sandy Lake	307	Anihshiniimowin
96.	Saugeen	128	Nishnaabemwin
97.	Seine River	273	Anishinaabemowin
98.	Serpent River	243	Anishinaabemowin
99.	Shawanaga	89	Anishinaabemowin
100.	Sheguiandah	99	Nishnaabemwin
101.	Sheshegwaning	119	Nishnaabemwin
102.	Shoal Lake No. 39	259	Anishinaabemowin

APPENDIX 5

	First Nation [1]	Population [2]	Aboriginal Languages Spoken [3]
103.	Shoal Lake No. 40	146	Anishinaabemowin
104.	Six Nations of the Grand River	7,929	Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Delaware
105.	Stanjikoming	20	Anishinaabemowin
106.	Sucker Creek	275	Nishnaabemwin
107.	Teme-Augama Anishnabai	120	Anishinaabemowin
108.	Thessalon	60	Anishinaabemowin
109.	Wabaseemong (Islington)	698	Anishinaabemowin
110.	Wabauskang	127	Anishinaabemowin
111.	Wabigoon Lake	115	Anishinaabemowin
112.	Wahgoshig	49	Anishinaabemowin
113.	Wahnapitae	63	Anishinaabemowin
114.	Wahta Mohawk First Nation	123	Mohawk
115.	Wapekeka	249	Anihshiniimowin
116.	Wasauksing (Parry Island)	259	Nishnaabemwin
117.	Washagamis Bay (Rat Portage)	233	Anishinaabemowin
118.	Washagamis Bay	120	Anishinaabemowin
119.	Wawakapewin	41	Anihshiniimowin
120.	Webequie	491	Anihshiniimowin
121.	Weenusk (Peawanuck)	169	Cree
122.	West Bay	740	Nishnaabemwin
123.	Whitefish Bay	517	Anishinaabemowin
124.	Whitefish Lake	221	Anishinaabemowin, Nishnaabemwin
125.	Whitefish River	290	Anishinaabemowin
126.	Whitesand	265	Anishinaabemowin
127.	Wikwemikong Unceded	2,311	Anishinaabemowin, Nishnaabemwin
128.	Wunnumin Lake	370	Anihshiniimowin

Source: Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat

1 Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat, July 1992
2 (only Native people living on the reserve or in the settlement) Indian Registration Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, January 1991
3 Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat, **Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake. Profile of Aboriginal Communities in Ontario**, 1992.

Appendix 6: First Nations and Languages of Origin

LANGUAGE	NATION (listed alphabetically)											
Algonquin	Algonquins of Golden Lake											
Anihshiniimowin	Bearskin Lake	Big Trout	Deer Lake	Kasabonika Lake	Kee Way Win	Kingfisher Lake	MacDowell Lake	Muskrat Dam	North Spirit Lake	North Caribou Lake	Sachigo Lake	Sandy Lake
	Wapakeka	Wawakapewin	Webequie	Wunnumin Lake								
Anishinaabemowin	Aroland	Beaver House	Big Island	Big Grassy	Brunswick House	Cat Lake	Chippewas of Nawash	Couchiching	Dalles	Dokis	Eabametoong (Fort Hope)	Eagle Lake
	Fort William	Garden River	Ginoogaming	Grassy Narrows	Gull Bay	Henvey Inlet	Hornepayne	Lac Seul	Lac La Croix	Lac Des Milles Lac	Lake Nipigon Ojibway	Lansdowne House
	Long Lake #58	Magnetawana	Marten Falls (Ogoki Post)	Matachewan	Mattagami	Michipicoten	Mississauga #8	Naicatchewe-nin	Osnaburgh	New Slate Falls	Nibinamik (Summer Beaver)	Nicickouseme-necaning
	Nippising	Northwest Angle No 33	Northwest Angle No 37	Ojibways of Batechewana	Ojibways of Onegaming	Ojibways of Pic River	Pays Plat	Pic Mobert	Pikangikum	Poplar Hill	Rainy River	Red Rock (Lake Helen)
	Rocky Bay	Sagamok Anishnawbek (Spanish River)	Sand Point	Seine River	Serpent River	Shawanaga	Shoal Lake No 39	Shoal Lake No 40	Stanjikoming	Teme-Augama Anishnabai	Thessalon	Wabaseemong (Islington)
	Wabauskang	Wabigoon Lake	Wahgoshig	Wahnapitae	Washagamis Bay	Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Lake	Whitefish River	Whitesand	Wikwemikong Unceded		
Cayuga	Six Nations of the Grand River											
Cree	Attawapiskat	Chapleau Cree	Constance Lake	Fort Severn	Fort Albany	Kashechewan	Mocreebec Indian Government	Moose Factory	New Post	Weenusk (Peawanuck)		
Delaware	Delaware of the Thames (Moravian)	Munsee-Delaware	Six Nations of the Grand River									
Mohawk	Mohawk Council of Ahkwesahsne	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte (Tyendinaga)	Six Nations of the Grand River	Wahta Mohawk First Nation								
Nishnaabemwin	Alderville	Beausoleil	Chapleau Ojibway	Chippewas of Georgina Island	Chippewas of Kettle & Stony Point	Chippewas of Nawash	Chippewas of Rama	Chippewas of Sarnia	Chippewas of Saugeen	Chippewas of The Thames	Cockburn Island	Curve Lake
	Mississauga of New Credit	Mississauga of Scugog	Moose Deer Point	Ojibways of Hiawatha	Ojibways of Walpole Island	Sheguiandah	Sheshegwaning	Sucker Creek	Wasauksing (Parry Island)	West Bay	Whitefish Lake	Whitefish River
	Wikwemikong Unceded											
Oneida	Onye'A KA (Oneida Nation of the Thames)	Six Nations of the Grand River										
Onondaga	Six Nations of the Grand River											
Potawatomi	Caldwell	Chippewas of Sarnia	Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point	Chippewas of Nawash	Ojibways of Walpole island							
Seneca	Six Nations of the Grand River											
Tuscaror	Six Nations of the Grand River											

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Appendix 7: Aboriginal Language Training Provided in Native LBS Agencies, 2000

Program	Language	Enrolment	Telephone #
Chippewas of Georgina Island, Sutton West	Nishnaabemwin	12	(705) 437-4327
Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Rama	Nishnaabemwin	10	(705) 329-1545
Chippewas of Sarnia of First Nations, Sarnia	Nishnaabemwin	10	(519) 336-8410
Hamilton Regional Indian Centre, Hamilton	Cayuga 12 Mohawk 12 Nishnaabemwin 12	36	(905) 548-9593
Ken-Dass-Win Communications Literacy Program, Wiarton	Anishinaabemowin (4 different locations)	60	(519) 534-5092
Mississauga First Nation, Blind River	Anishinaabemowin	12	(705) 356-3197
Moosonee Native Friendship Centre, Moosonee	Cree	5	(705) 336-2808
Niagara Regional Native Centre, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Mohawk 19, Nishnaabemwin 10	29	(905) 641-4498
Nipissing First Nation Learning Program, Sturgeon Falls	Anishinaabemowin	* 8	(705) 753-2050
S.C.R.O.L.L., Southampton	Nishnaabemwin	10	(519) 797-2392
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Friendship Centre, Sault St. Marie	Anishinaabemowin	12	(705) 256-5634

* 1996/1997 figures.

Appendix 8: Centres for the Study of Aboriginal Languages, 2000

Brock University	Extradepartmental Studies (905) 688-5550	*Cayuga* (offered, but cancelled) *Mohawk*
Cambrian College	Wabenode Institute, Nishnawbe Native Studies Department (705) 566-8101 ext 7833	*Cree* *Nishnaabemwin*
Lakehead University	Native Languages Program and Native Language Instructors Program, School of Education (807) 343-8003	*Anishinaabemowin* *Cree*
Laurentian University (University of Sudbury)	Native Studies Department (705) 673-5661	*Cree* *Nishnaabemwin*
MacMaster University	Indigenous Studies Program (905) 525-9140 ext. 27426	*Mohawk* *Nishnaabemwin*
Northern College	Continuing Education Department (705) 235-3211	*Cree*
Sault College	Native Studies Department (705) 759-6774	*Nishnaabemwin*
Six Nations Polytechnique	Native University Program (519) 445-0023	*Cayuga* *Mohawk*
Trent University	Native Studies Department (705) 748-1466	*Mohawk* *Nishnaabemwin*
University of Toronto	School of Continuing Studies (416) 978-5681	*Anishinaabemowin*
University of Western Ontario	Centre for the Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages, Department of Anthropology (519) 661-2111, ext. 5042	*Mohawk*

In addition, many Aboriginal organisations, such as the Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford, and the Wawatay Native Communications Society, Sioux Lookout, have been active in Aboriginal cultural and linguistic revitalisation.

Appendix 9: List of Schools in Ontario Offering Aboriginal Languages As a Regular Subject, 1998

Board of Education	School Name	Language	Enrolment	Telephone #
Algoma DSB	Blind River PS	Nishnaabemwin	25	(705) 356-7752
	East View PS	Nishnaabemwin	94	(705) 945-7115
	Manitou Park PS	Nishnaabemwin	37	(705) 945-7125
	Spanish PS	Nishnaabemwin	21	(705) 844-2222
	White Pines C & VS	Nishnaabemwin	5	(705) 945-7181
Bluewater DSB	G C Huston PS	Nishnaabemwin	51	(519) 797-3241
Bruce-Grey CDSB	St Joseph's S	Nishnaabemwin	26	(519) 389-5495
Collins District SAB	Bernier-Stokes PS	Anihshininiimowin	12	(807) 583-2593
DSB Ontario North East	Hearst HS	Cree	23	(705) 362-4283
Grand Erie DSB	Brantford CI & VS	Mohawk	43	(519) 759-3210
	Pauline Johnson & VS	Cayuga Mohawk	9 82	(519) 756-1302
Hamilton-Wentworth DSB	Queen Mary PS	Mohawk	31	(905)547-0321
	Sanford Avenue S	Mohawk	27	(905) 528-8526
Hastings & Prince Edward DSB	Moira SS	Mohawk	29	(613) 962-8668
Huron-Superior CDSB	Holy Angels Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	38	(705) 945-5518
	Mount St. Joseph College Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	11	(705) 945-5539
	Our Lady of Fatima Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	48	(705) 848-2204
	Sacred Heart Sept S	Nishnaabemwin	37	(705) 869-4070
	St Basil SS	Nishnaabemwin	3	(705) 945-5542
	St Mark Sept S	Nishnaabemwin	24	(705) 945-5530
	St Marys Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	31	(705) 356-7621
	St Paul Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	25	(705) 945-5533
James Bay Lowlands Secondary District SAB	Northern Lights SS	Cree	110	(705) 945-7181
Kawartha Pine Ridge DSB	Cobourg District CI East	Nishnaabemwin	16	(905) 372-2271
	Lakefield DSS	Nishnaabemwin	13	(705) 652-3333
	Lakefield Intermed S	Nishnaabemwin	14	(705) 552-3001
	North Shore PS	Nishnaabemwin	68	(705) 295-6898
	Ridpath PS	Nishnaabemwin	66	(705) 652-3811
	Roseneath Centennial PS	Nishnaabemwin	54	(905) 352-2161

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Board of Education	School Name	Language	Enrolment	Telephone #
Keewatin-Patricia DSB	Beaver Brae SS	Anishinaabemowin	107	(807) 468-6401
	Central PS	Anishinaabemowin	140	(807) 737-3480
	Dryden HS	Anishinaabemowin	24	(807) 223-2316
	Ear Falls PS	Cree	29	(807) 222-3777
	Hudson PS	Anishinaabemowin	80	(807) 582-3311
	Lakewood Intermed S	Anishinaabemowin	42	(807) 468-3131
	Red Lake DHS	Anishinaabemowin	50	(807) 727-2092
	Red Lake PS	Anishinaabemowin	20	(807) 727-2331
	Wabigoon PS	Anishinaabemowin	44	(807) 938-6343
	Wellington Sr E S	Anishinaabemowin	48	(807)737-1333
Lakehead DSB	Sir Winston Churchill C & VI	Anishinaabemowin	20	(807) 473-8100
Lambton Kent DSB	Alexander Mackenzie SS	Nishnaabemwin	14	(519) 542-5505
	Devine Street PS	Nishnaabemwin	38	(519) 344-4371
	Lansdowne PS	Nishnaabemwin	54	(519) 336-2111
	North Lambton SS	Nishnaabemwin	31	(519) 786-2166
	Queen Elizabeth II S	Nishnaabemwin	77	(519) 344-0801
	Sarnia CI & TS	Nishnaabemwin	29	(519) 336-6131
Mine Centre District SAB	Mine Centre PS	Anishinaabemowin	97	(807) 599-2843
Moose Factory Island District SAB	Moose Factory Ministik PS	Cree	411	(705) 658-4535
Moosonee District SAB	Moosonee PS	Cree	373	(705) 336-2365
Moosonee RCSSB	Bishop Belleau S	Cree	106	(705) 336-2619
Near North DSB	Britt PS	Nishnaabemwin	54	(705) 383-2232
	Mactier PS	Nishnaabemwin	34	(705)375-2720
	Nobel PS	Nishnaabemwin	32	(705) 342-5251
	Northern SS	Nishnaabemwin	9	(705) 753-0220
	Parry Sound HS	Nishnaabemwin	52	(705) 746-5888
	William Beatty PS	Nishnaabemwin	41	(705) 746-9333
Nipissing-Parry Sound CDSB	Our Lady of Sorrows Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	48	(705) 753-2590
Northern District SAB	Armstrong Elementary S	Anishinaabemowin	93	(807) 583-2076
	Savant Lake PS	Anishinaabemowin	17	(807) 584-2242
Northwest CDSB	Our Lady of the Way	Anishinaabemowin	26	(807) 483-5477
	St Francis Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	50	(807) 274-7756
	St Michaels Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	25	(807) 274-9232
Rainbow DSB	Lansdowne/College Stret Annex PS	Nishnaabemwin	30	(705) 676-6451

Board of Education	School Name	Language	Enrolment	Telephone #
	Little Current PS	Nishnaabemwin	142	(705) 368-2932
	Manitoulin SS	Nishnaabemwin	27	(705) 377-5321
	Monetville PS	Nishnaabemwin	24	(705) 898-2785
	Queen Elizabeth II PS	Nishnaabemwin	35	(705) 675-6198
	Wembley PS	Nishnaabemwin	27	(705) 673-1381
Rainy River DSB	Crossroads E PS	Anishinaabemowin	93	(807) 486-3329
	Donald Young PS	Anishinaabemowin	24	(807) 482-2271
	Fort Frances HS	Anishinaabemowin	22	(807) 274-7747
	F H Huffman PS	Anishinaabemowin	39	(807) 274-6433
	Robert Moore PS	Anishinaabemowin	39	(807) 274-9818
Renfrew County CDSB	St James Sep S	Cree	55	(613) 628-2804
Renfrew County DSB	Eganville & District PS	Nishnaabemwin	38	(613) 628-2606
Simcoe County DSB	David H Church PS	Nishnaabemwin	39	(705) 325-5391
	Twin Lakes SS	Nishnaabemwin	34	(705) 325-1318
Simcoe Muskoka CDSB	St Theresas Sept S	Nishnaabemwin	15	(705) 526-1311
Sudbury CDSB	Our Lady of Fatima Naughton Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	42	(705) 692-5333
	St David Sep S	Nishnaabemwin	39	(705) 674-4096
Summer Beaver District SAB	Nibinamik Education Centre	Nishnaabemwin	93	(807) 593-2210
Superior-Greenstone DSB	Geraldton Comp S	Anishinaabemowin	40	(807) 854-0130
Superior North CDSB	St Brigid Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	67	(807) 329-5376
	St Edward S	Anishinaabemowin	29	(807) 887-2810
	St Joseph Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	28	(807) 854-0811
Thames Valley DSB	A E Dunffield PS	Oneida	29	(519) 652-2050
	Aberdeen PS	Oneida	34	(519) 452-8010
	H B Beal SS	Nishnaabemwin Oneida	23 19	(519) 452-2700
	Lorne Avenue PS	Oneida	33	(519) 452-8340
	M B McEachren PS	Oneida	27	(519) 652-3121
	Manor and Highland Park PS	Oneida	29	(519) 452-8370
	Saunders SS	Oneida	16	(519) 452-2770
	Wilfrid Jury E S	Oneida	4	(519) 452-8690
	Woodland Heights PS	Oneida	14	(519) 452-8710
Thunder Bay CDSB	Bishop Gallagher Sr E S	Anishinaabemowin	16	(807) 345-4482
	Our Lady of Charity Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	57	(807) 768-9363
	Sacred Heart	Anishinaabemowin	13	(807) 623-2324

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Board of Education	School Name	Language	Enrolment	Telephone #
	St Ann Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	24	(807) 577-7211
	St Jude Sep S	Anishinaabemowin	30	(807) 623-5989
	St Patrick HS	Anishinaabemowin	40	(807) 623-5218
Toronto DSB	Earl Grey Sr PS	Nishnaabemwin	8	(416) 393-9545
	Eastview Jr PS	Nishnaabemwin	47	(416) 396-6210
	First Nations S	Nishnaabemwin	104	(416) 393-0555
	Jack Miner Sr PS	Nishnaabemwin	6	(416) 396-6375
	Leslieville Jr PS	Nishnaabemwin	12	(416) 393-9480
	Riverdale CI	Nishnaabemwin	4	(416) 393-9820
Upper Canada DSB	Général-Vanier SS	Mohawk	88	(613) 933-5500
York Region DSB	Morning Glory PS	Nishnaabemwin	11	(705) 437-3796
	Sutton PS	Nishnaabemwin	6	(905) 722-4030

VS - Vocational School

Source: Literacy and Basic Skills Section, Workplace Preparation Branch, Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

Appendix 10: Ontario School Boards with Native Languages as a Second Language (Elementary and Secondary), 1998

Anishinaabemowin (9)	Cayuga (1)	Cree (7)	Mohawk (4)	Nishnaabemwin (16)	Oneida (1)
Collins District SAB	Grad Erie DSB	DSB Ontario North East	Grand Erie DSB	Algoma DSB	Thames Valley DSB
Keewatin-Patricia DSB		James Bay Lowlands Secondary District SAB	Hamilton-Wentworth DSB	Bluewater DSB	
Lakehead DSB		Keewatin-Patricia DSB	Hastings & Prince Edward DSB	Bruce-Grey CDSB	
Mine Centre District SAB		Moose Factory Island District SAB	Upper Canada DSB	Huron-Suprior CDSB	
Northern District SAB		Moosonee District SAB		Kawartha Pine Ridge DSB	
Rainy River DSB		Moosonee RCSSB		Lambton Kent DSB	
Suprior-Greenstone DSB		Renfrew County CDSB		Near North DSB	
Superior North CDSB				Rainbow DSB	
Thunder Bay CDSB				Renfrew County DSB	
				Simcoe County DSB	
				Simcoe Muskoka CDSB	
				Sudbury CDSB	
				Summer Beaver District SAB	
				Thames Valley DSB	
				Toronto DSB	
				York Region DSB	

Source: Information Management Branch, Ministry of Education

Appendix 11: Aboriginal Languages Taught in Schools on First Nations Territories In Ontario, 2000

School Names/Cities	Languages	Enrolment	Band	Band #
Lloyd Street King Elementary, **Hagersville** (905) 768-3222	*Nishaabemwin*	*104*	Mississauga of New Credit	120
Emily C. General School, **Ohsweken**(519) 445-4665	Cayuga	255	Six Nations	121
J.C. Hill Elementary, **Ohsweken** (519) 445-2256	Cayuga Mohawk	73 50	Six Nations	121
Jamieson Elementary, **Oshweken** (519) 445-2232	Cayuga	167	Six Nations	121
Kawenni:io/gaweni:yo Secondary, **Hagersville** (519) 445-2186	Cayuga Mohawk Oneida Onondaga	40 18 9 8	Six Nations	121
Oliver M. Smith-Kawenni:io Elementary, **Oshweken** (519) 445-0078	Mohawk	72	Six Nations	121
Il Thomas Odadrihony, **Oskweken** (519) 445-0433	Cayuga	220	Six Nations	121
Cape Croker Senior School, **Wiarton** (519) 534-1957	Nishnaabemwin	24	Chippewas of Nawash	122
Cape Croker Junior School, **Wiarton** (519) 534-0719	Nishnaabemwin	88	Chippewas of Nawash	122
Pegamigaabo School, **Morson** (807) 488-5916	Anishinaabemowin	60	Big Grassy	124
Big Island Ojibway School, **Morson** (807) 488-5536	Anishinaabemowin	17	Anishnaabeg of Nanongashing	125
Lac La Croix Elementary, **Fort Frances** (807) 485-2402	Anishinaabemowin	54	Lac La Croix	127
Onegaming Elementary, **Nestor Falls** (807) 484-2612	Anishinaabemowin	54	Ojibways of Onegaming	131
Onegaming Secondary, **Nestor Falls** (807) 484-2612	Anishinaabemowin	13	Ojibways of Onegaming	131
Wasauksing Kinomaugewgamik, **Parry Sound** (705) 746-5663	Nishnaabemwin	67	Wasauksing	136
Mnjkaning Kendaaswin Elementary, **Rama** (705) 327-0662 x 1412	Nishnaabemwin	110	Chippewas of Mnjikaning	139
Christian Island Elementary, **Christian Island** (705) 247-2011	Nishnaabemwin	118	Beausoleil	141

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School Names/Cities	Languages	Enrolment	Band	Band #
St. Anne's Elementary, **Fort Albany** (705) 278-3340	Cree	425	Fort Albany	142
J.R. Nakogee Elementary, **Attawapiskat** (705) 997-2114	Cree	425	Attawapiskat	143
Vezina Secondary, **Attawapiskat** (705) 997-2117	Cree	163	Attawapiskat	143
Delores D Echum Composite School, **Moose Factory** (705)658-5610	Cree	85	Moose Cree	144
Delores D Echum Adult Education, **Moose Factory** (705)658-4726	Cree	18	Moose Cree	144
Ma-Tah-Ha-Mao School, **Peawanuk** (705) 473-2527	Cree	54	Weenusk	146
Migisi Sah Gai Gun, **Eagle River** (807) 755-5350	Anishinaabemowin	44	Eagle Lake	148
Saskatcheway Anishinabe **Grassy Narrows** 1 800 661-7832	Anishinaabemowin	210	Grassy Narrows	149
Windigo Island School, **Sioux Narrows** (807) 733-3284	Anishinaabemowin	15	N.W. Angle 37	152
David Kejick, **Kejick** (807) 733-2565	Anishinaabemowin	80	Iskatewizaagegan #39	154
Ojibway Heritage School, **Kejick** (807) 733-2455	Anishinaabemowin	45	Shoal Lake 40	155
Wabshki-Penasi, **Dinorwic** (807) 938-6825	Anishinaabemowin	21	Wabigoon Lake	157
Bai-Bom-Beh-Anishinabe, **Pawitik** (807) 226-5698	Anishinaabemowin	247	Naotkamegwanning	158
Ahkwesashne Mohawk, **Cornwall** (613) 932-3366	Mohawk	268	Mohawk Council of Ahkwesahsne	159
Kana: Takon, **St. Regis** (613) 575-2323	Mohawk	155	Mohawks of Ahkwesahsne	159
Tsi Snaihne School, **Cornwall** (613) 575-2291	Mohawk	230	Mohawks of Ahkwesahsne	159
Curve Lake School, **Curve Lake** (705) 657-3651	Nishnaabemwin	72	Curve Lake	161
Wiijinimbawyaang, **Muncey** (519) 289-1000	Nishnaabemwin	180	Chippewas of the Thames	166
Standing Stone School, **Southwold** (519) 652-3271	Oneida	185	Oneida Nationalof the Thames	169

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School Names/Cities	Languages	Enrolment	Band	Band #
Tsi Niyukawliho:tu Learning Centre, **Southwold** (519)652-6367	Oneida	50	Oneida Nation of the Thames	169
Walpole Island Elementary, **Wallaceburg** (519) 627-0712	Nishnaabemwin	375	Walpole Island	170
Three Fires Institute, **Wallaceburg** (519) 627-0746	Nishnaabemwin	14	Walpole Island	170
Kettle Point & Stoney Hillside School, **Forest** (519) 786-6903	Nishnaabemwin	151	Chippewas of Kettle & Stony Point	171
Wasse Abin Pontiac School, **Wikwemikong**(705) 859-3133	Nishnaabemwin	230	Wikwemikong	175
Wasse Abin Junior School, **Wikwemikong** (705) 859-3536	Nishnaabemwin	200	Wikwemikong	175
Wasse Abin High School, **Wikwemikong** (705)859-2870	Nishnaabemwin	200	Wikwemikong	175
St. Joseph's Anishnabek, **Sheshegwaning** (705) 283-3014	Nishnaabemwin	6	Sheshegwaning	178
Beedaban School, **Massey** (705) 865-2387	Anishinaabemowin	226	Sagamok Anishnawbek	179
Lakeview School, **West Bay** (705) 377-4988	Nishnaabemwin	176	M'Chigeeng First Nation	181
Constance Lake Day, **Calstock** (705) 463-4101	Cree	120	Constance Lake	182
John C. Yesno Education Centre, **Landsdowne Lake** (807) 242-8421	Anishinaabemowin	360	Eabametoong	183
Miigizi Wazisin Elementary **Longlac** (807) 876-4482	Anishinaabemowin	147	Long Lake #58 and #185 Ginoogaming	184
Niimki Miigizi Secondary **Longlac** (807) 876-1270	Anishinaabemowin	29	Long Lake #58 and #185 Ginoogaming	184
Pic River Elementary, **Pic Mobert** (807) 229-0630	Anishinaabemowin	84	Ojibways of Pic River	192
Native Sena School **Weagamow Lake** (807) 469-5201	Anihshininiimowin	145	North Caribou Lake	204

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School Names/Cities	Languages	Enrolment	Band	Band #
Michikan School, **Bearskin Lake**(807) 363-2570	Anihshininiimowin	130	Bearskin Lake	207
Eenchokay Birchstick Elementary, **Pikangikum** (807) 773-5561	Anihshininiimowin	300	Pikangikum	208
Eenchokay Birchstick Secondary, **Pikangikum** (807) 773-5561	Anihshininiimowin	200	Pikangikum	208
Aglace Chapman Education Centre, **Big Trout Lake** (807) 537-2264	Anihshininiimowin	264	Kitchenuhmaykosib Inninuwug	209
Chief Simeon Mckay Education Centre, **Kasabonika** (807) 535-2574	Anihshininiimowin	252	Kasabonika Lake	210
Thomas Fiddler Memorial School, **Sandy Lake** (807) 774-3211	Anihshininiimowin	433	Sandy Lake	211
Mary Ann Aganash Memorial, **Kingfisher Lake** (807) 532-2057	Anihshininiimowin	100	Kingfisher Lake	212
Samson Beardy Memorial, **Muskrat Dam** (807) 471-2524	Anihshininiimowin	60	Muskrat Dam	213
Martin McKay Memorial, **Sachigo Lake** (807) 595-2527	Anihshininiimowin	115	Sachigo Lake	214
Wasaho First Nation School **Fort Severn** (807) 478-2590	Cree	120	Fort Severn	215
Titotay Memorial School, **Cat Lake** (807) 347-2102	Anishinaabemowin	120	Cat Lake	216
Lydia Lois Beardy Memorial School, **Wunnumin Lake** (807) 442-2575	Anihshininiimowin	146	Wunnumin Lake	217
Nibisiing Education Centre, **North Bay** (705) 569-2863	Anishinaabemowin	60	Nipissing	220
Mattagami School, **Gogama** (705) 894-2003	Anishinaabemowin	48	Mattagami	226
Shawonosowe Indian Day, **Birch Island** 705) 285-4211	Anishinaabemowin	23	Whitefish River	230
ABE Scatch Memorial School, **Poplar Hill** (807) 772-8831	Anishinaabemowin	108	Poplar Hill	236
David Meekis Memorial School, **Deer Lake** (807) 775-2055	Anihshininiimowin	204	Deer Lake	237

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Neskantaga Elementary School, **Lansdowne House** (807) 479-2565	Anishinaabemowin	89	Neskantaga First Nation	239
Simon Jacob Memorial Ed Centre, **Webequie** (807) 353-6491	Anihshininiimowin	200	Webequie	240
Johnny Therriault Memorial School, **Aroland** (807) 329-5470	Anishinaabemowin	117	Aroland	242
Saugeen School, **Savant Lake** (807) 584-2226	Nishnaabemwin	40	Ojibway Nation of Saugee	258
Wahsa Distance Education, **Sioux Lookout** (807) 737-2002	Anihshininiimowin	10	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council	2389
Pelican Fall FN High School, **Sioux Lookout** (807) 737-1110	Anihshininiimowin Anishinaabemowin	123	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council	2389

Source: Literacy and Basic Skills Section, Workplace Preparation Branch, Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, 2000